## LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

A Brilliant Account of the Exploits of Osterhaus' Division.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I want to take exceptions to a portion of Comrade J. C. Wheeder's letter to THE TRIBUNE, issue of May II, 1888. 1 speak now for Ostermus' division, which was the First division of the Fifteenth Corps. After Occurate Wheeler refers to the night attack at Wathstehle Valley he turns to Lookout Mountain, and mys: " Now, as to the Lookout Mountain figur, this of no use for temeral Osteriaus' divison of the Fifteenth Corps to claim that they drove The rebols from the mountain." And why not? I TIGNAL TRIBUSE for ocvenient months, and I don't think in that time it has ever been claimed for the division of General Osterlans that they should have the entire crofft of expluring Lookout Mounthen. But what are his reasons for eaying that Osterhas did not drive the rebels from the mountain? Why, he says that Osterhaus' was a reserve force, and did not reach the ground until after the heights had been gained by the Second division of the Twentieth Corps. Now, what are the facts? Let us see. Osterasus nivision, coming in from the west, passed through General Joe hooker's camp on the foresoon of the 23d of November, 1863, at-. think about 1: o'clock a, m., and came to a half at the base of the northern extremity of Lookout Mountain, a point, perhaps, three or four miles northwest of Chattanooga. Here we took refreshmeans winde natelingence was sent to General Sherman of our approach. In the meantime the pontoon bridge tecame, for some reason, ineffective, thus preventing us from joining Sherman by this means; so Osterhaus was ordered to report to Genered mooger. Well, early the next morning, General Hooker's orders were to General Osternatis to place a hazary on field Hill, a very exposed point advance of the fortified line, and support it by his whole division, if necessary. To which Genera Oscriban replied; "I have two regiments that will hold a lattery there." And accordingly he ornered the Fourth Iown infantry and Thirteenth Himos talantry of the First bragade to support the

OPENING THE BALL.

minuter with ropes.

Fourth Unto bettery, which was brought along to

the foot of Baid hill, where the horses were un-

Now, Eald Hill is very close to the base of Lookout Mountain. A winning creek divines the two, to passing along the bank of the creek to field I noticed a time of robei packets on the oppositebade. We passed wittin perhaps four or ave rods of them, and from the top of hald littl some of them were only a stone's throw away. After down from the rule puts to double the pickets on they glong the creek, for which small favor we were very thankful. When General Osterhaus s he node up to the emonet of the Thirteenth Himos, saying, "Colones, I want you to defall some men to shoot mose pickets; they are 400 cluse to my gure, and then turned and rode away. He soon returned, however, for the Johnmies Beard his orders to the colonel to shoot them, Never mind, colonel," and he, "you need not make the domi. . Those relicis say they want to currender rather than be shot. Ten the boys to be careful and not shoot them when we advance. Presently the roar of musketry was heard in the distance, and in a short time the troops of Geary's division came driving the robels into the clearing along the mountain sloves, and now it was that Omernaus got in his work. The Fourth Omo battery, now on Baid Hill, opened on the Johnnies, as did also other betteries on the foothills, with territic force, and, although the rebels seemed to contest every inch of ground, they were driven around the mountain to the eastward by the weilpursued by Geary's troops. Many rebels that were posted arong the foot of the mountain and along the creek were untouched by Geary. To these Osterhaus now turned his attention, and, through the medium of the Fourth lows infantry, advised them of the movements of Geary in their rear. At first they doubled, but soon gave themselves up. The enemy keying now present around the mountain out of the range of our batteries, the battery at Mocossin Point sent its compliments to them at short intervals throughout the afternoon. During this time we pulled up, and Osterhaus' division was soon ascending the mountain, passing up through the ciouds and mist. We found some Union troops in the vicinity of the white house evidently preparing to receive a rebel attack by remodeling the robel rifle-pits in their vicinity. Pushing on above the white nouse we halted well up to the palisades. Darkues was now at hand, and soon the enemy poured down a murderous fire from the summit of the mountain and from the slope in front, and kept it up till after midnight and then withdrew to Missionary Ridge.

THE PURSUIT. Now, according to Comrade Wheeler's report, Geary's division was at the rear while all this fighting was going on for the possession of the mountain, so that Osterhaus' division did drive the rebeis from the mountain. He says further: terhaus' was a reserve force and did not reach the ground until the heights had been gained by the second division of the Twentieth Corps." Now, I undertake to say, and I think history will bear me out in it, that the heights of Lookout Mountain were not gained that 2nh day of November, 1863, st all. If so, why were they not held by the Second division of the Twentieth Corps? The facts of the case are about these: The summit or the top of Lookout Rock-a piace of observation-was not gained until about source of the morning of the 25th of November, 1853, when a regiment, said to be the Third Kentucky intentry, displayed their flag from Lookout Hock without opposition, while casers went up from the whose army in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Agam, Commade Wheeler says: "The next morning we started in pursuit of the retraining rebels, and, cryiving at Ringgold on the 26th, we found that Osterhaus had undertaken nor is it history, as Commade Wheeter asserts. No troops occupied Ringgold on the 26th but those of the rebels. After managist or on the morning of I was a member, was placed in the advance and we moved toward Hinggold, yet many miles away. The road was more or less obstructed with the debris of the retreating many, such as existent, broken wagons, ontop equipose, harefooted stranglers, describes, sit, of Cheburne's and Cheatham's divisions of the enemy. Everything indicated that the enemy had made a disastrous retreat. We came in eight of Ringgold before source on the marning of November 27th, and no troops were in front of us except rebs. Our cavairy drove in the ward the town, while the infantry approached the covered bridge spatisting Chickennings Creek below the town. Crossing the bridge we proceeded through Hinggold, our skirmishers driving the before them, beyond the town toward the up and ordered our colonel to file his regiment off

A HOT TIME When this had been done and the regiment had mited and fronted toward Ringgold Gap, the releas opened on us with grape from the gup, with four Napoleon guns, which were conported by at least a division of the rebel army, who believe the railroad encountment tree and rocks. and by sharpshooters posted on a high, wooded, · line of reischetween as and the battery, occupying \* houses, barns, log breastworks, depressions and the like. Against this line the Thirteenth Illinois was ordered to charge at double-quick. We accomplished this feat in rapid style, carrying the line and a ballstorm of lead and iron, although it cost the lives of Magor Bushnell and Color-Rearer Pat Riley, of the Thirteenth Illinois, while a great many other officers and culisted men of the regiment were either killed or wounded. As fortune would have it, however, we carried 100 rounds of the Johnnies tight till Langraver's flying battery arrived and throw the first shell into the gap, which exused the enemy to retreat at a very live rate. That it was that Osterhaus division aid dislodge the rebels at Taylor's Ridge. This is history, General Booker's or Osterhaus' reports. Now I want to ask Comrade Wheeler how be-managed to pase the army of General Bragg on Missionary Ridge so as to get to Ringgold so soon. Did it ever occur to him that there was some unpleasantness on Missionary Endge which had to be settled befor he could march unobstructed from Lookout Mountain fight to Kinggold-a distance of twentyseven mises in which the Rock of Chickamanga and Sherman figured very extensively? In this minute affair, General Osterhaus, se usual, came in for his share of the profits by scooping in 2,000 | Corps. or 3,000 rebs, which the Rock of Chickamauga's men had most beautifully demoralized about Rossville Cap, in Missionary Ridge. I say this with all due respect to the Egisting qualities of the Twen-tieth Corps and Comrade Shecier. I would now like to hear from any of the division of Osterhaus who took an active part in that Chattanooga campaign from Nevember 25 to 27, 1852, inclusive, or from General Osterhaus blanself.

J. F. ILIFF.

TOPEKA, KAK.

An Yowa Comrade's Account. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I mm a constant reader of your excellent paper, and ato much interested in the reminiscences of the war which it contains. I am giad to see the criticisms made on the conduct of inmous battles, and hope they will continue until the facts are all brought out. With the permission of Comrade J G. Wheeler, I propose to examine his story of the battle of Lookent Mountain. I was not aware that the First division of the Fifteenth Army Corps (Osterhans') ever elsimed the honor of capturing the negaritain, but they do claim that they took an astrorable part in the L.Tair. As to Osterhaus' being a reserve division, I don't see the point of the eritionen. Owing to the bridge scross the Tennessee Railroad having broken down, our division was prevented from joining our corps (Sherman's) and was attacked to Rocker's command. Early in the morning on the day of the famous builte, the 24th of November, 1863, our brigade (the Third) was marched near the creek that runs close to the

north slope of the mountain. The fighting continued all day. Just before night my brigade was marched up on the side of the mountain, and still there was fighting going on up on the top of Look-out. We went into line of battle, and found plenty of work to do until far into the night, when we were relieved and went back to where the Twen-tieth Corps was camped and rested until daylight. Then our division took the advance and followed the enemy across the valley and through McParland's Gap; then engaged in a hot contest on Mis sionary Ridge, where we captured nearly a division of rebels. On the 26th we followed the enemy, and early in the morning of the 27th we were again in he advance and moved on their strong position behind Taylor's Ridge, where we had a warm little battle and lost a number of our men. About noon we succeeded in routing the enemy, and our skirmish line followed them half a mile. We then went back to the rear and went into camp, and the Twentieth Corps took our place. If Comrade Wheeler or any other comrade can show where the "reserve" comes in, as far as concerns the First division of the Fifteenth Army Corps during the fighting around Chattanooga in November, ask. I have been a premy close reader of the Na- 1863, he will enlighten an old Fourth Iowa veteran. T. P. McREYNOLDS,

What Illinois Soldiers Say.

To the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I noticed in THE TRIBUNE of May 17 an article hended "Speaking up for the Twentieth Corps," in which it is stated that it is of no use for Osterhaus' division of the Pifteenth Corps to claim that they drove the robels back from Lookout Mountain, and that they were a reserve force. Now, in the first place, Osterhaus commanded the First brigade of the First division of the Fifteenth Corps, and Gen. Wood, now living in Ohio, commanded the division, Osterhaus' brigade was in the skirmish line going Leokout Mountain, and my regiment-the Thirteenth Illinois infantry—was with it, and I have a sear that I received there that I will carry to my grave. There were other troops on the mounbeside Osterhaus' brigade. To the left of us was a Wisconsin regiment—I do not remember the number—and to the right of us was a New York regiment. We started up the mountain in the morning, and were all day and all night fighting our way up. We got up under that lofty point of rock, about thirty or forty feet high, extending toward Chattaneoga, about 2 o'clock in the morning. Jack Dubois, a member of company , and several others of the Thirteenth Illinois inntry-all old sailors-made a ladder out of laurel roots and grape vines and climbed up on the top of the mountain and wanted to take the colors of the altehed and the esamon pulled up the hill by the Thirteenth up there, but the colonel of the Thirteenth-Colonel Gorgus-would not let them, for he was afraid that the Johnnies would capture them; but the colonel of a New York regiment belonging to the Twentieth Corps, sent his colorbearer up with their colors, and had the glory of anting the stars and stripes first on the peak of ookout after Osterhaus "Western Ragmuffins" had captured the place for them. When it got light enough to see we were ordered by General ooker to proceed to Rossville Gap, while the rest of the Pifteenth Corps were fighting the battle of Mission Ridge. We passed through Rossville Gap -Osterhaus' little brigade of only a little over 600 men-and got into the rear of the Johnnies and captured the rebei General Breckenridge's son and Bragg's headquarters band, and we then laid down behind a hill waiting for our boys to drive the rebs off of Mission Ridge, which they soon did, and then Osterham' brigade charged on them, capturing more prisoners than they had men in the brig-The Thirteenth Illinois captured also the colors of the Eighteenth Alabama, which were taken away from them by General Hooker, who sent it to the Sanitary Pair at Cincinnati, claiming that they were captured by the Twentieth Corps. We camped on the battlefield of Mission Ridge that night, and the next morning we storted after the retreating Johnnies toward Ringgold, Ga., skirmishing with the rebels every once in a while, until we had passed through the village of Ringgold and struck the railroad at a gap in the mountain, where the rebels, under Cleburne, opened on ns .- the Thirteenth Illinois .- who were in advance. We fought them from 10 o'clock in the morning back for re-enforcements, and those famous veterans of the Potomac came part way, but it was very hot, and they fell back until the Fourth Iowa and Seventy-sixth Ohio came up and re-enforced us. We captured the famous battery of the rebels which, as the engraving on the guns showed, had been presented to them by the ladies of South Carolina, and bore the words: "We never sur-Our loss was eighty-one killed and wounded out of the Thirteenth Illinois. The captain of company K was mortally wounded, and Major Beadsly, now residing in Rock Island, Ill., was wounded in the arm by a grapeshot. I do not want to get up a newspaper quarrel with an old comrade, but give us "Western Ragmuffins," as you used to call us, our dues, and do not try to rob Osterhaus' "Lop-eared Dutch,"-as the Johnnies used to call us, because there were two Gerthe credit they deserve. We did not have a newsa Potomac veteran, as you call yourself, but I was in all the fights that you speak of and know what

I am writing about. Yours, fraternally, in F., C. and L., G. W. SUTHERLAND,

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: To the Editor National Tribune:

I have only been a subscriber to The Tribune

you a very short sketch. Some time during the afternoon after the army was doubled back "Rosy" for a few months, but I think it about as good a paper for our ex-soldiers as they need want. Being a veteran of the late war myself, I feel like helping in case he could not hold it, how and to what point to fight some of the battles over again—especially to fall back. Breckinridge was then charging us, the battle of Lockout Mountain. I notice that and ordering his men to take "that damned batthere is some difference of opinion as to who charged the point of the mountain. Some claim it was General Geary's division of the Twentieth Army Corps, while others give Osterhaus' division of the Ffteenth Corps the credit. I was a member of the Third brigade, Fourth division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and I think it deserves the honor of charging the point. As to who planted the colors first, I do not pretend to say, as I was on the skirmish line, and helped to drive the rebs up the point until said division made the charge, I would like to hear from some of the other boys who were in that charge at Lookout Mountain that belonged to to discode the rebeis at Taylor's Ridge, but had the Third brigade and Fourth division of the Fif-not succeeded." New this statement is not true, teenth Army Corps. E. A. Wood, E. A. Wood, Co. K, 26th Ill, V. V. ELEWOOD, ILL

the 27th, the Thirteenth librors infantry, of which THETWENTY-THIRD CORPS. Over-Sensitive Veterans-Nobody Slighted by Comrade Fish-A Stirring Letter. To the Editor NATIONAL TEIBUNE:

I have been greatly amused by the letters of some of the boys of the Twentieth Corps. They seem to be down on Comrade Pish for writing about what he saw during the Atlanta campaign, and I think some of the criticisms are unjust, and others ridiculous. For instance, one comrade took him to task for crediting the "Rock of Chickamauga" with fighting the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and claimed that it was Fighting Joe, the "Rock of the Potomac," who fought it-evidently ignorant of the fact that Fighting Joe Hooker and all the other Rocks of the Potomac" in the Twentieth Corps gap in Taylor's Ridge. General Hooker now came | did their lighting by order of the "Rock of Chickamauga." Now, I think Commide Fish set out to to the right until the right wing rested on the write his experience in the Army of the Pennessee, to which he belonged, and what came under his observation while he was a signal officer, and he did it extremely well. To me, his letters were much more interesting than those of his critics, although he said as little about our corps as he did about the Iwenticth. I claim that Comrade Fish did no one any injustice, and I am sorry to sec-in THE TRIBUNE of May Sist-a member of our corps claim that he slighted us; and right here, I want to ask "Old Dad" Snyder to remember that Comrade l'ish did not set out to write a history of the war. "Old Dad" is proud of the Twenty-third Corps, rocky peak across the crock. There was also a and he has a right to be, but all we claim for it is, that we did our full share of hard marching and hard fighting, and that the corps was never driven from a line it was ordered to hold, now, boys, get out your materies and contradict me! | though we were sometimes called upon to hold a line against fearful odds, and occasionally had to use cold steel very freely in doing so. I, also, am proud of the Twenty-third Corps, but I will say now that I would be proud to have been a member of any corps in Sherman's army, and Hike to have the old comrades write of the glorious deeds of their respective corps so long as they do not "unjustly" reflect on any other corps. Now, when I say that the bloody battle of Franklin was fought by the Second and Third divisions of our corps, and part of one division of the Fourth Corps, I am doing no injustice to the balance of the Fourth Corps; they did their duty nobly at Spring Hill the previous evening, and by doing it enabled us to reach I have been hoping to see in The Tribune a com-Franklin in time to be ready for the circus. Now, I want to say to the boys of the Twentieth Corps, if any man assails the fair fame of your corps, pitch into him, but don't be so anxious to feel slighted. Your corps was a good one, and your Fighting Joe was a good man, but there were bloody battles and glorious victories wen in the West before he emigrated in that direction. Now, "Old Dad" Snyder, when you write again, let Comrade Fish alone, and tell us something about the marches and lights and sufferings of the glorious old Twenty-third WM. A. BROWN, Co. E, 65th L V. V. L., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 23d A. C. POMEROY, IOWA.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Why does not some one write up the achievemeans of the Twenty-third Army Corps? One would suppose, to read the letters in The TRIBUNE conperning the part which the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps took in the Atlanta campaign, that they were the only corps that were there, yet I am sure the Twenty-third Corps did their full share. As for the battle of Resaca, the company to which I of him, belonged-company C. Sixty-third indiana V. I.— lost eighteen killed and wounded in that engage-ment. My regiment belonged, at that time, to the Second brigade-composed of the Twentyfourth Kentucky, Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth In-diana, Sixty-fifth Illinois and One Hund'ed and Third Ohio-of the Third division Twenty-third Corps. The brigade was commanded by General M. D. Manson, who was wounded in that battle. I hope some one will write up the history of the Twenty-third Corps. I should like to hear from

some of the survivors of my old company. WM. E. DENNIS, Company C, 63d Ind. V. L. DANVILLE, ILL.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I noticed a statement in THE TRIBUNE of May 31st from Comrade Joseph Snyder, to the effect that Signal Officer Fish overlooked the achievements of the Twenty-third Army Corps in the charge at the pountain; just across the creek was the railroad embankment were the rebels. While we were in our first position the rebels. While we were in our first position the rebels came around with their relief guard, and they and our boys talked back and forth. In

to face treason, I did it to the best of my ability. If I belonged to the Third brigade, Second division, I fourteenth Army Corps.

Addison Tanquary, FLIGHTS FROM PRISON waved in the breeze in those old days. My old comrades, God bless you.
St. Louis, Mich.
Co. C, Illth O, V. I.

THE TWENTIETH CORPS. Some Further Criticisms Concerning Its Disputed Actions and Achievements.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Corps, and I notice that in your issue of May 10th Joseph Engomar takes issue with Comrade Chas. A. Long in regard to the "Rock of Chickamauga," while in your issue of May 31st there is a letter "Disputed Actions of the Twentieth Corps," by J. W. Hogue. I find them both right and both wrong. Comrade Joseph Engomar states that the First and Second divisions were composed of the old Twelith Corps. Now, I was a member of the Twentieth Corps, First brigade, First division, and my regiment before the consolidation Co. A, 4th Iowa V. V. I. wore the half moon,-we belonged to the Eleventh Corps,—so that here Comrade Engomar is wrong. J. W. Hogue says the Second division was on the right and the First division in reserve. He, in part, is wrong. All I know is what my regiment was doing at that time and place. We were resting in the shade, arms in stack, when the ball opened. It came like a hail storm from a clear sky. We took arms and moved quickly by the right, in four ranks, up a ridge, striking a roadway, when we— the right of regiment—filed right. I was acting as orderly sergeant of my company (the right company) but it was impossible, amid the storm of battle, to hear the orders given, so, noticing that the rear companies were moving by the left flank into line of battle, we followed suit. This movement brought companies B and A too far to the right, as we had overlapped on the next regiment, making us four deep; so we got our men to give way to the left. During this time the boys were firing as rapidly as possible, and, here while in the road, our colonel Vm. R. Logue, was shot, while Lieutenant-Colonel McNew lost his left arm, and Major C. W. Clauharty was shot through the thigh and Adjutant C. W. Hassard through both thighs. The regiment was not relieved, but held the ground until the next day. Now, in regard to the reserve during the action: when our colonel fell, I called a member of company A to my assistance, and as we were carrving him off the field. I noticed the One Hundred and Seventh New York in reserve behind a temporary breastwork. The regiment belonged to our division, so that a part of the First division was in reserve. Our regiment lost half its number in this

> in the hearts of our Western comrades, Yours, truly, THOMAS D. GOUNDREY. MONTEREY, N. Y. Co. B, 141st N. Y. Vols.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of May 31st Comrade Goff makes a statement concerning the capture of the Lunette battery at Resaca, which is correct up to the point where he says the guns were removed to General Ward's headquarters by the One Hundred and Twenty-nieth Illinois. I have always been under the impression that company G, Seventieth Indiana, did that little job. I recollect that we were marched below the Lunette and halted just after dark when firing began, and I was wounded, and troops came back on the run and through our lines. I hope to hear from any comrades of the First brigade, Third division, Twentieth Army LYNDON, KAN. G. W. McMELIN.

Wagner's Brigade at Stone River.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I have never seen anything in your paper respecting Wagner's brigade, (Second brigade,) Second division, Fourth Corps, which at the time I shall mention consisted of the Fifteenth, Fortieth and iments of infantry and Tenth Indiana battery. Our men were never taken by surprise. The infantry slept with their accounterments on, muskets by their side, and the batterymen at their posts. On the morning of the 31st of December, 1862-the day between the pike and railroad. Early in the forenoon old "Rosy" came to our battery, trying to see what was going on in front. I told him to go to the piece on the left and he could see all he wanted In a few minutes he asked the gunner to send man regiments from St. Louis in the brigade-of his compliments to General Bragg and staff in the shape of a percussion shot at twenty-six hundred paper correspondent to make us "all nerves" like yards. The gunner did so, the shot exploding among the group. The gunner was complimented, "Rosy" rode off, and in about five minutes hell broke loose. The enemy opened on us with several batteries. The brigade changed position, moved across the railroad, right resting on the rail-CLINTONVILLE, WIS. Late of Co. I, 13th Ill. Inf. | road, and we held our ground all day-the only brigade that did so during the fight, General Hazen to the contrary notwithstanding, &c. But to give came to our brigade and asked General Wagner 'for God's sake" to hold his position, but told him, tery." But the little brigade said: "You can't have the battery," and they did not get it either. Wagner said to "Rosy": "Hadn't we better fall back now, General?" Our Captain, Bony Cox, says: "What in h- do you want to fall back for? Give us plenty of ammunition and we will hold them." Our infantry fought like very devils. I can hear the adjutant of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Indiana, with 350 men, counter-charged, bringing out 375 prisoners. The cool and steady Fiftyseventh Indiana supported the battery. The noisy Fortieth Ohio gave them death at every volley and drove the enemy from its front, and the brigade held its ground. This much I give to show that to Wagner's brigade more than any other one belongs the credit of saving the Army of the Cumberland from a rout at the battle of Stone River. Can any of my old comrades tell me the address of Lieuten-

ant Engle and Wm. Cheney, of the Tenth Indiana battery? D. G. BLODGETT, Serg't, 10th Ind. Bat. LA FAYETTE, IND.

The Affair on the Left of Little Kenesaw. To the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice in your issue of May 31 two versions of

the affair on the left of Kenesaw, June 15, 1864. Comrade Gilson is correct as to the character of works assaulted. There was no fort—nothing but what we termed "rifle-pits"-and the "battery' issaulted that day is a myth. We never got nearer than a quarter of a mile of any rebel battery, but we made prisoners of most of two regiments of Georgia troops. I want also to inform Comrade Montgomery that the Fourteenth Illinois volunteer infantry was not in Walcutt's brigade-it was the Fortieth. Moreover, General Logan, in person, directed the engagement, and I hardly think "Old Pap Sherman" was on the ground. My comrades ought also to remember that this was several days in advance of the death of the rebel General Polk. Great success to THE TRIBUNE! We are getting up a "boom" in Egypt, and you will hear sub-stantially from here before long. Vive-te-Trib-UNE! J. T. HUNT, MACEDONIA, ILL. Co. A, 40th Ill. V. I.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been very much interested in the accounts racket on the left of Little Kenesaw Mountain. It was a part of General Harrow's division of the Fifteenth Corps that made the charge. The Sixth lowa was in front on the skirmish-line, and probably the Ohio and Indiana regiments mentioned were there too, but one thing I am certain of, the I wenty-sixth Illinois was in the rear line. I was a member of company H of that regiment, and I while we were resting after having crossed the | 23. More will follow."-N. S. Richardson, Macon, wheat field. I did not see General Harrow, but Gen. ogan was there in person. Comrades of the orty-sixth Ohio and the Indiana regiment all say that they saw the bodies of members of the Sixth I have been hoping to see in THE TRIBUNE a communication from some member of the Twentysixth, and if this should meet the eye of any of my

PATOKA, ILL. One Disputed Point Settled, Anyhow.

old comrades, I should like to hear from them,

To the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just read Comrade Tanquary's correction of Comrade Hutchinson's statement that the Fifty-second O. V. I. was a part of the Third brigade, second division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at the battle of Lovejoy Station, Comrade Hutchinson was right. The Second brigade was composed of the One Hundred and Twenty-first, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Eighth and Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and Seventy-eighth and Thirty-fourth Illinois volunteer infantry, and was commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Mitchell, of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, as brave a general as ever drew a sword. I have not heard of him since the war. I would like to know what became

[General Mitchell now resides in Columbus, Ohio.-ED.]

To the EDITOR NATIONAL TIBUNE: I saw in THE TRIBUNE of May 31st an article by Comrade Addison Tanquary, of company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois volunteer infantry, in which he says that the Second brigade of the Second division, Fourteenth Army Corps, was composed of the following regiments: Eigsty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-filth Illinois volunteer infantry, Twenty-second Indiana volunteer nfantry, and Fifty-second Ohio volunteer infantry. None of these regiments belonged to the brigade. It was constituted as follows: Thirty-fourth and Seventy-eighth Diinois volunteer infantry; Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio volunteer infantry—six regiments in all, and Brigadier-General Mitchell commanded it.

H. C. URBAN. Late 1st Lieut., Co. B, 108th O. V. I. LOWER SALEM, O.

the mosnisme the rest of cur division and Hocker's that battle the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio the battle opened in all its fury. That part of our division which had crossed over fought on the father in the war of 18i2, and when I was called the brigade. He was right and I was wrong. We like the brigade in the brigade. He was right and I was wrong. We To the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Addison Tanquary, Corporal, Co. E, 86th Ill. V. I.

SPARLAND, ILL. The Battle of Franklin.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I take great satisfaction in reading the short descriptions of battles by the boys. They describe them just as they remember them and just as they saw them, but, as we would say out here, they get a little "rattled" sometimes. Colonel Capron's To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been reading with interest the extracts in contributions were very interesting to me, alyour valuable paper concerning the Twentieth though we were not in the same arm of the service. Our division cut no small figure in that campaign, and well do I remember the day when we harried, to their resene and took up our position at Columbia and saved his brave boys at their "last stand." just outside the city, when Forrest was crowding and you will pardon me, I trust, for making a brief them to the death, as it were.

I have just finished reading "The March to the Sea-Nashville and Franklin," by J. D. Cox. For a small work, it is the finest that I have read. His description of the bloody field of Franklin is the about the middle of November, 1853,—our experonly one that I have ever seen that is correct, in lences up to said date running about parallel, one my judgment. I have been "red hot" a good many times on account of what some writers have had to say about Franklin. If they had been on were treated like eatile from Richmond to Danthe front line, just to the left or the right of the ville November 13, while we were not forwarded Columbia pike, they would have seen things as until the next day, November 14, 1863. He arrived they were. The bankle of Franklin has never been | at Danville November 14, the same day on which assigned its proper place in the history of the late war. Not one person in ten thousand realizes the of that date. So his experience as a prisoner at responsibility that rested on that brave little army, Danville was luckily brief. We arrived at Danor appreciated the peril that we were in from the ville November 15, 1863, and by 1 o'clock p. m. time we left Columbia until we reached Nashville. | were safely lodged in prison No. 2, and before Every soldier, however, was aware of the situation | night arrangements had been perfected and preat Franklin, and that he had a great duty to perform, and right royally he did it, and the only

Yours, in F., C. and L., NTHONY, KAN. T. H. STEVENS. Co. I, 124th Ind. Vols. ANTHONY, KAN. The First N. Y. Light Artillery at Peeble's Run.

To the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I should like to hear from some of the men who supported Major C. Mink's battery H, First New have been unable to have taken advantage of it. longer. August 1864, you know, was the month York light artillery, at Peeble's Run on the last | On the way down from Richmond on November 14 day of March, 1865. Do you remember, boys, how a riot had occurred—a fresh-air riot or struggle for Tibbets cheerfully remarked: "We will hold the Second Corps went into the woods on the right | life on the part of about sixty men, who were occu- as you know, George, it is always darkest just beflank of the Fifth Corps, and almost in our front? pants of the cattle-car, (a close box-car, with sliding We were firing to the left oblique, and the Second doors, which were almost entirely closed at the Corps were not in the woods more than five minutes before they came out and the Johnnies after | misfortune to be trampled under foot, and from the them. Do you remember how a certain gunner | immediate effects of his injuries he did not recover engagement. General Hooker was up on the line of battery H turned his gun to the front and let the | for several days, [If any of the occupants of that car | where they didn't mount guard. I refer to him. nmediately in our rear, standing like a rock. I rebs have one of his compliments in the way | at the time still survive, I hope they will be heard am glad that J. W. Hogne did say that they of the of a solid shot? Do you remember how General | from through the columns of THE THIBUNE. West were in the habit of flapping their wings and Warren, our corps commander, came running up to that gunner, and, grabbing him by the shirt collar, exclaimed: "Damn you, I will run you through for disobeying my orders!" "Not much," replied the gunner; "I saw the gray coats and haverseeks, and by thunder the whites of their camp haverseeks, and by thunder the whites of their camp haverseeks. erowing a little. This, as Eastern men, we could see for ourselves, but, as he states that the record of the Twentieth Corps with Hooker above the clouds, at Resaca, New Hope Church, Sand Mountain, Culp House, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, haversacks, and, by thunder, the whites of their | camp having been established in connection with &c., needs no champion, I feel that we have a place very eyes." Just at that moment, Brevet Major | the small-pox hospital, he was placed in charge of Mink rode up on his gray charger and took General Warren aside and removed that piece of cold January, 1864. It was at this camp that he formed steel which was pressed against the gunner's | the acquaintance of the persons who subsequent bare breast. I tell you what, that gunner thought | accompanied him in his flight from "Dixie" and his last hour had come, but the Major, God bless | the "wrath to come"-Andersonville. Before our him, saved his life. He has never seen but one of escape and from about the middle of January to his comrades since he was discharged, and he the 19th of February, 1864, these men were assowould like to hear from Major Mink or any mem- | ciated with him as nurses at ward No. 1 of the ber of the light battery. It is hardly necessary to smail-pox hospital. Six of us kept watch and at-

The Affair at Milliken's Bend, La.

I noticed a mistake in its Chronology of the War, in regard to the engagement at Milliken's Bend, La. were suffering, but the hope that an opportunity There were two battalions of colored troops there, | would occur of making our escape. When it came (I do not remember the number of their regiment, but there were between six and eight hundred of it will be remembered, when they arrived at the them,) and one hundred and thirty officers and men of the Twenty-third Iowa volunteer infantry. and two gunboats belonging to the Mississippi fleet. These were all the Union troops present that were armed, although there were about two hundred soldiers there in a convalescent camp. The engagement took place on June 7, 1863. I mention consisted of the Fifteenth, Fortieth and | belonged to company F, Twenty-third Iowa V, L, Fifty-seventh Indiana and Ninety-seventh Ohioreg | and of the one hundred and thirty men in our command, sixty-six were killed and wounded. With the aid of the gunboats, however, we held the field and buried all the dead. The rebels, who were six thousand strong, as one of them has since told me, carried off their wounded. Our of the battle of Stone River-our brigade was lying own force did not number over one thousand, all told."-Subscriber, Malvera, Iowa.

The Battle of Cedar Creek.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to Comrade E. H. Sampson's question, Was there a surprise at Cedar Creek?" I say ves. a complete surprise—not only to the cavalry and light artillery, but to the Third division, Sixth Corps. Some of our boys were shot while crawling out of their dog-tents. But why should General Sheridan have all the praise? After doing some pretty tall walking for about two miles, our lines eral Sheridan came up, and I think the result would have been the same had General Wright retained VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

Pope's and McDowell's Commands. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please give me the number of the corps which Pope commanded in 1862, and also the num-ber of McDowell's division, and oblige, L. L. MUNGER.

of Halleck's army at Corinth, was assigned to extending to March I, 1801. We were granted a now giving his command: "Knee 'em! Damn | command of the Army of Virginia, McClellan | 'em, knee 'em!" The glorious little Fifteenth | with the Army of the Potomac, being on the Peninsula. McDowell's corps was the First, afterwards of the Army of the Potomac.-ED.

How The Tribune Stands By the Private Soldier. "I can vouch for every merit you claim for THE TRIBUNE, as I believe it excels all other soldiers' papers which I have seen. It certainly commends itself to every soldier as being ready to meet the enemy in the front. It has given me pleasure to see it stand by the private soldier when he seemed traveled, however, in daylight. He hale and vigorous, aged sixty-ning. to have been deserted by some of our most renowned officers. The courage to do this for the humblest of the rank and file has built a name for THE TRIBUNE in this community that contempt cannot take away or slander hurt."-Frederick E. | scribed in THE TRIBUNE, last September.-ED.] Boynton, New Lisbon, Wis.

TAKEN INTO CAMP. How the Old Veterans Are Being Enrolled on The Tribune's List.

"Inclosed please find \$2 for two new subscribers to The Tribune. Post No. 146 is still booming."-E. B. Hancock, Bloomington, Ill.

"Inclosed please find \$6 for six new subscribers. I intend to raise a club of fifty and make a present of a war library to our Post,"-T. M. King, Sedan, Kansas.

"Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscribers "Inclosed please find \$10 for ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE. The boys are waking up at this

place. You may send me a Waterbury watch as a

premium."-Loftus Teeters, Joplin, Mo. "Inclosed please find \$1 for one new subscriber of battles from old comrades published in The to The Tribune. I loaned him a copy of The Tribune, and I want to say a word as to that little UNE last Saturday and this is the result Monday morning."-F. H. Coppernell, Weedsport, N. Y. "Inclosed please find \$3 for three new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE. I promised to send one subscriber by the first of June, but, as you see, I have gone two better."-George W. Gibson, Mason, Ill. "Inclosed please find \$10 for ten new subscribers

"Inclosed please find \$4 for four new subscribers "Inclosed please find \$4 for four new subscribers other prisoners for Tyler, Texas. One Johnny to The Tribune. There is no use talking, boys, The Tribune is the best soldiers' paper in America." dressed like the most of the robels. After a weary -W. M. Trout, late Co. A, 9th Iowa infantry, Den-

"Inclosed please find \$4 for four new subscribers. making forty-one sent you since you offered the cash prizes, seventy-two since January 20th, and over 110 including those sent you last year."—C. H. Myerhoff, Evansville, Ind. "Inclosed please find \$4 for four new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, making nine in all that I have sent you. Post No. 25 has been re-organized at

Cherokee, Iowa, and is in good working order,"- | Here the Iowa boy thought it would be better for Caleb Bunn, Holstein, Iowa. "Inclosed please find \$2 for two new subscribers to The Tribune. This is the work of my little daughter, Mattie, eleven years of age, who with daughter, Mattie, eleven years of age, who, with-

out my knowledge, started out to canvass for the paper."-L. B. Moore, Gardner, Kan. "As I took my pen in hand to write you to renew who had been left on the field at Jenkins' Ferry, my subscription, it occurred to me that I ought to were being eared for there. After looking around get a new recruit, so I took a copy of THE TRIBUNE, and, showing it to an old veteran, swore him in."-Stephen Potter, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

"Inclosed please find \$1 for one new subscriber

to THE TRIBUNE-an honored officer of the Ninetyfirst O. V. I. The honorable mention made "Good Bye to Dixie" of the Ninety-first O. V. I. did it."-J. K. Duke, Portsmouth, Ohio, "Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, making fifteen in all that I have sent you. You may forward as a premium a

Waterbury watch. I shall send more subscribers Witerbury watch. I shall send more subscribers after awhile."—B. F. Tanquary, New Holland, Ohio. Should chance to see this I hope he will write me, as he will remember that I first taught him to write.

W. H. McGuire. "Inclosed please find \$2 for two new subscribers. Wilken Post, No. 19, of this place, observed Memorial Day in an appropriate manner. It would have lone your heart good to see the veterans fall

into line when the fife began to play."—James Cannon, Mankato, Minn. "Inclosed please \$3, one to renew my own subscription and the remainder for two new subscrib- and boys too young to enter the army was much ers. I think a great deal of THE TRIBUNE, and, in | worse than that we experienced at the hands of

The Story of a Prison Escape that Resembles Comrade Hill's.

I notice that in your last week's issue is concluded the narrative of a prison escape by Comrade John F. Hill, of Oswego, Kansas. Having had the good fortune myself to escape from a rebei prison. you may be sure that I read the account furnished by Comrade Hill with a deep and growing interest, comparison between his experience and mine. To at Richmond during the same period of time, until but had no thought of an escape being possible, we were so closely guarded; and, indeed, had an optime)-in the progress of which the writer had the say that the gunner in question was the undersigned—

W. H. Peterson,

Corporal, Co. H, 1st. N. Y. L. A.

Corporal, Co. H, 1st. N. Y. L. A.

Corporal Co. H, 1st. N. Y. L. A. patients, and each bunk was occupied during the whole time that we remained there. As the stew-ard's office, cook-house and dead-house were each adjoining said ward, what prompted and sustained "THE TRIBUNE is the best paper I ever saw, but us in performing this labor was not simply a sense

Seven-mile Ferry, on Dan River, failed to get across. DODGING THE GUARDS. We had a similar experience, for we found guards regiment, was recaptured near this same Rocky Mount in January, 1864, while attempting to point where we subsequently crossed it, as his and Hill's route seems to have been to the west or at once, for it is containly the soldier's paper. ours did us, from Roanoke into Craig county. From Craig county Hill passed through Monroe and Summer and Raleigh counties to Fayette county, reaching the Union pickets at Fayetteville. We crossed from Craig county to Alleghany, thence were reformed and all ready for a charge, when Gen-Gauley Bridge and the Union pickets in Fayette have been the same had General Wright retained the command and General Sheridan remained in Fifth Virginia infantry at Fails of the Kananawha; Comrade Hill and party encountered the so did we, three months later. Many of the Fifth Virginia had re-enlisted and were going home on veteran furlough at the time we stopped at their quarters. Comrade Hill's trip, it appears, extended over a period of about twenty-five days, the distance traveled being three hundred and fifty miles. Our trip occupied thirty-one days, and the distance traveled was about four hundred miles. We traveled somewhat out of the way in order to cross the Gauley River at a given point. Soon after arriving [General Pope, in command of the left wing | within the lines rill and his command it, of sixty days, or furlough of twenty days, extending to April 21, 1864, three days of which time had passed by the time we reached home. We reached our command in the evening of May 2, 1864, just in time to start on the Atlanta campaign the next morning. I may add that my father in 1830 or 1831 ran away from his home in Guilford county, North Carolina, and traveled on foot the whole distance to Cincinnati, Ohio, going over on the way a part of the route we took in our escape from prison in 1864, and passed through the New River country. He traveled, however, in daylight. He is living yet,

MOUNTAIN RANGER. ["Mountain Ranger" was one of W. H. Newlin's party, whose adventures were de- Polk, Venango Co., PA.

The Story of a Boy Soldier's Escape from Dixie. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that many of the boys who were the blue

boy from Iowa who had escaped about the same

time, and they consolidated, and by marching only in the night and avoiding public roads as much as possible, they managed to reach Red River in safety.

them to separate, which they did. Hickman then took the road for Camden, and boldly passed him-

put into the guard-house and kept there for three

weeks. Finally, however, he was furnished trans-

portation to his regiment at Fort Smith. If he

Eighteen Months a Prisoner.

I was captured at Collinsville on October II.

1863, and taken to Richmond, where I was put into

Libby Prison. Our treatment from Home Guards

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

MCCUNE, KAN.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: are relating their experiences in The Thibune. I to have The Tribune in my pocket, I have something to say about the escape of one of a fighting family. My failer and three of his sons our boys who was captured by the rebels on Seline | calisted early in 1861. Father's health broke flown, River, Ark., about the 30th of April, 1864. During one of our raids into Missouri, we came across a boy about fifteen years old who wanted to be a soldier. Although he was much too young, we covered to the first of the first o had him mustered in. He stated that his name was George W. Hickman, that he was an orphan, Tennessee Valley, just before the siege of Knoxand that he resided at De Kalb, Mo. He seemed to to THE TRIBUNE. I shall try to obtain enough to be a quiet sort of a boy, but in a remarkably short secure a Waterbury watch as a premium."—Joseph space of time learned how to play poker and what until his constitution had been completely broken he called "chuck-luck." However, he developed down. As for myself, I served my three years, and no other bad traits and made a good soldier. belonged to the Twelfth Kansas infantry, and were sent to Fort Smith, Ark., where we were attached to the Seventh Army Corps, under Steele. Some of the readers of this paper will remember that erament or any of its officials, but I tell you, sir, it Steele was ordered to co-operate with Banks on the makes my blood tingle to hear some of the stay-at-Red River expedition; and will, doubtless, also homes ery fraud. recall how disastrous to our arms that whole LITTLE NECK, N. Y. project proved. Sterling Price confronted us all the way to Camden, and was re-enforced there by Eight Unclaimed Discharges. Kirby Smith, who had just driven Banks out of Louisiana. We were not able to hold our own against both armies combined, and, accordingly, To the Editor NATIONAL TELBUNE: fell back towards Little Rock. It was on this retrest that Hickman was captured. We had nothing | whose husband, Captalu White, died at this place member of company H of that regiment, and I to The Tribune, making sixty-eight that I have know we lost one man who was shot in the head sent you out of 160 members of F. A. Jones Post, No. | whatever to eat, as those who were with us on this last summer, eight honorable discharge papers, made out in the head sent you out of 160 members of F. A. Jones Post, No. | march will testify, and Hickman went foraging, made out in the names of the following: Hobart R. one day, on his own hook, returning to the com-"Inclosed please find \$1 for one new subscriber to The Tarsunk, making seven in all that I have sent you. I expect to send you three or four more names in a short time,"—C. P. Keen, Leesburg, Ohio.

"Inclosed please find \$1 for one new subscriber to onet. The next morning he started again, but did not return for two or three months. Afterwards, when narrating his adventures, he said that he had not foraged much that morning before the Johnnies gobbled him up, and, after the battle of Jenson's Thomas Mansberger, all of Capt. Warren T. White's company H. One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania infantry.

Discharged at Hart's Island, New York, June 12, mand in the evening with a small ham on his bay- Mooney, Michael Hickey, Thomas Plannigan, ning's Ferry, he was started with several hundred Captain commanding company. (Signed) Rosert McKrasan, march, the party arrived within four miles of their Department of the East. destination, and then stopped on the banks of a small creek for rest and water. As they were in heavy timber, "Hick" thought it would be a good time to try to make his escape. He had no trouble in in full. C. HAIRD, Paymaster, U. S. A. eluding the guards, and thereupon he started North. He had not gone far before he fell in with another

> somewhere North. He arrived at Camden in due rightly, we were repairing evacuated rebel breasttime and found the rebels there. They had estab-lished a hospital, and the Union sick and wounded, coming through a deep cut in the railroad. I believe ten guns were taken. But before the captured guns could be turned on our lines we had, awhile and talking to some of his comrades on the sly, he started on, but had not proceeded far before ground and retaken the guns. One of the guns he was halted. He pretended that he was going to burst after being retaken. I well remember the Princeton to see his aunt, but was told that he could not go on without a pass from the provost imarshal; so he coolly returned to that functionary's take advantage of these columns, so kindly placed office and got a pass with but little trouble. Armed at our disposal in THE TRIBUNE, to renew old with this authority he had no difficulty in reaching our lines at Little Rock, where he was promptly name, be he ever so much mistaken, like "Andy." Let all give their right names. No nom de plume AARON LINGENERITER CANTON, ILL. Late of Co. A, 55th Reg't ill. Inf.

> > To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Inclosed please find \$2 for two new subscribers. Our boys are all well pleased with THE TELEURE. I liked Corporal Avery's talk on the campaign of Chickamauga. I wish some one would write up Chickasaw Bluffs for your paper, and Arkansas Post also. I would like to hear from Colonel F. Mansfield, late of the Fifty-fourth Indiana. Lieuers. I think a great deal of The Tribune, and, in my opinion, no soldier can afford to be without it. I have been getting up a Grand Army Post here, and have procured fifty signers to the petition for charter. We are to be mustered in by Coder Post, of Vinton."—David M. Mitchell, Laporte City, Iowa.

Worse than that we experienced at the hands of regular Confederate soldiers. Our ratious were better at Libby than elsewhere. One night a number of us were told we were to be discharged, but, on the contrary, were taken to Belle Island, and there left with nothing to shield us from the line prisoners captured there were sent north the day after the surrender. I think the place fell on and there left with nothing to shield us from the line land. tenant Greene, in his history of the Army of the

ing we received our first meal, which consisted of SIDNEY, IOWA. cowpen soup, about six or eight pens to the punt, served in swill buckets. This was our principal

diet while on the island. I was a prisoner nearly eighteen months. ELGAH KEPNER, APPLETON, MINN. 7th Reg't III, Vol. Cav. From One of The Tribune's New Recruits. "I am a new subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, and

take great pleasure in reading the articles and letters from old commutes, such as 'Good Bye to Dixie,' Andersonville, &c. It was my lot to be a prisoner of war eighteen months, the greater part of the time at Andersonville, and I have not furgotten the hardships, exposure, siekness, and hun- scribers for you. As premiums, you may send me ger of that prison. Through a kinst Providence I survived them all. I wish you great success in your good work."—Wm. H. Knight Co. C, 5th Md. member of our Post as a subscriber, if that be possessed work. infantry, Baltimore, Md.

A Fifth Iowa Cavalryman at Andersonville.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I feel that it is about time that I gave my testimony in regard to the value of your paper. It is best soldier's paper extant. I read it as my Sunday paper, and the letters which it contains from the boys concerning their army experiences read THE TRIBUNE all day Sandays, and wants to know if I read all the advertisements in it; but I tell her that if she had been a soldier and carried a gun for four long years and always been on deck as I had been, she could not help reading all there was in THE TRIBUNE. It does a fellow a very soul good to fight the old fights over again with our cautions taken for our safe-keeping. And these | dear old committee, and it makes us think of those arrangements and precautions were, no doubt, due | who have gone to meet their God, and particularly criticism that I have to make on this battle is that in a large measure to the escapade of the previous the poor boys who died in prison. While I was night, which Comrade Hill had been instrumental a prisoner at Andersonville, in August, 1864, a slaughtered, and the whole army jeopardized in bringing about. We were not aware at the time member of our company was quite sick. I said that a dash for freedom had been made on the part to him one morning: "Tibbets, how do you of any of the prisoners. We not only had no op- feel to-day?" He was reading a testament at portunity of escaping on our arrival at Danville, but had no thought of an escape being possible, we faith had borne the test of three years of army life-remarking, at the same time, that the boys portunity of escape presented itself at that particu- were going off fast and that a good many had lar time or within a week thereafter, no matter how | their toes tied together, and no doubt our time of fearful mortality at Andersonville. But poor fore day." Poor fellow; he died not tong after this; he was a Lynn, Mass., boy and a graduate of Massachusetta College. Had he lived, he would have been adjutant of the Fifth Iowa cavalry. His commission was awaiting him, but he was called simply because he was an exemplary young man, He was a private who did his duty like thousands of other privates. I have been looking for a reply from some member of our regiment in regard to Capron's cavalry, in whose achievements the Fifth lowa cavalry had a hand, and particularly in the night charge, under Major Young, at Duck liver, Tenn, and the McCook raid. Come out, some of you Fifth Iowa cavalry, and give them a shot! We

Respectfully, yours, GEO. W. HEALEY, Late Co. E, 5th Iowa cavalry. DUBEQUE, IOWA.

How the Rebel Flag at Lookout Was Shot Down.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see by a communication in THE TRIBUNE of the 7th inst, that the question of the signal flag on Lookout Mountain is not yet disposed of. Comrade Clark is correct in his statement that the sec ond shot from one of the guns of the Eighteenth Ohio battery did the work, but I can assure him that an officer of the battery told me that the enemy made the attempt to re-establish the station on the following day, when a shot from the same battery conveyed to them a knock-down argument against any such procedure. Again, I will say that the Eighty-fourth Indiana was encamped on Moccasin Ridge, to the left and not far from the battery. We crossed the river from Chattanooga on June 25 to Tuesday, after the battle of Chickamauga, and July I. camped near enough to Lookout to have the benefit of the shells from the energy's guns on the mountain. Some one has said that the signal flag stationed there. Comrade Hill and party crossed further up the river; so did we. Comrade Hill and but if so, it must have traveled a long distance, for party went through the town of Rocky Mount, Franklin county. We passed around the same town, keeping off at a safe distance, early in the Granny White pikes. I will say to Comrade Clark night of February 24, 1864. H. H. Eby, of Mendota, Illinois, in a letter written not long since, tells me that he, with a comrade of the Thirtieth Indiana night of September 8, 1862, and the next morning marched out on the Lexington pike, near For Mitchell, and occupied a persion of the line of forescape. In the same letter he inquires for Cal-vin W. Hudson. Comrade Hill and party must have crossed the Blue Ridge at nearly the same pleased to hear further from Comrade Clark. You will find inclosed. \$1 to renew my subscrip our party were at or near the same points on either | tion to THE TRIBUNE, for I cannot do without it, side of the mountain. At Big Lick Station and I wish that the names of all the old vets were Hill's party slipped around, while we passed di- upon your books as subscribers. It would be, I rectly through the place. From this point on think, to their advantage and interest to subscribe

> Late Captain Eighty-fourth Indiana. WOODBURY, N. J. The Burning of William and Mary College.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is daily growing in public favor and popularity in this section. Its reminiscences of fort, camp and field, post and garrison, are intensely interesting and awaken vivid memories of defeats and victories, the viewsitudes and triumphs of war. I am an old veteran of the Mexican war, as well as the war of the rebellion, and was one of General Grant's class-mates at West Point. I was at Williamsburg, in 1863, when William and Mary College was burned. That act has been ascribed to vandalism on the part of Union soldiers, but without reason. On that memorable morning I was stationed with my company at the half-way house between Yorktown and Williamsburg, when our panic-stricken troops at Williamsburg came dashing by us at a mad gallop on their way to Yorktown. Many of their horses were dropping dead on the road. The colonel and most of the other officers of the regiment were also victims of the panic, but I succeeded in stopping the enemy by charging them with my company We checked the rebels' advance and drove them back through the town. As we entered Williams-burg, the citizens fired at us from the doors and windows. The college had been used as a rebel barracks, and had a good deal of straw in it. It was fired during the excitement, as I believe, by some of the hostile citizens or rebel, soldiers. We did all that we could to extinguished be flames, but could not save the building. Our soldiers the not burn the college, and the North is not accountable for that atrocity. GEORGE C. McCLELLAND.

Captain, 5th Pa. cav.

A Fighting Family. A little more grape is wanted this way. My own day who were out of ammunition, and, happening Rapidan with Grant, and participated in every battle and skirmish until the surrender of Leg. I am not a pensioner, and I ask no odds of the Goy-

In looking over some Memorial Day records, I saw in the possession of Mrs. Warren T. White, West, Francis P. Kyan, Frank Foster, John 1865, by reason of General Orders, No. 77, A. G. O. (Siginal) WARREN T. WHITE,

Capt. Fourth infantry and A. C. M. And indorsed :- Harrisburg, June 23, 1865. Paid I do not know whether this item will be of interest to any one, but it may be the means of the comrades mentioned getting their proper dis-WHAT CREER, IOWA. S. V. C. Post, No. 144.

No Nom de Plumes for Him. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I recognize in 'A. J. Lowder a comrade in arms, and must say his memory fails him when he says the Fifteenth Army Corps did not lose a battery in front of Atlanta on July 22, 1864. If I remember

The Fall of Arkansas Post.

night in that den of misery, where every now and the prisoners for three days before they were then we stumbled over comrades, half-frozen, dy-ing and dead. At 10 a. m. on the following morn-whether I am right or not. E. H. MITCHELL

The Right Way to Go About It.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUSE: McCook Post, No. 51, but a meeting on the evening of the 2d inst., and mustered fourteen recruits The members and down to a feast of beans, black coffee &c., after which songs were sung and tales were told. When your correspondent was called up for his usual contribution to the entertainment. he mounted the chair, took THE TRUE NE from his pocket to serve as a text, and showed it up to his commades in the light in which he remarks it. The result was that he secured seventeen new submember of our Post as a subscriber, if that be possible, for I know that the more Turnt was there are taken the better the Post will be. T. S. STOVER. IOLA, KAN.

Where the Boys had to Tighten their Belts.

"I recently received a sample copy of The Tera-TNE, the first isons of your great and good paper I had ever seen. It is the only one which is willing to give the soldier his just dues. Every veteran really do me good. My wife says I do neithing but ought to subscribe to it at once. Herewith find my subscription. I was greatly interested in William A. Simmels' article on the Vicksburg cumpaign. was there myself, and well remember the hard march to the rear of Vicksburg and how we had to buckle our enrindge beits one hole tighter each day! I would rather have the ability to write campaign war incrients than receive a pension from the Government. Let those who can write continue to do so. Let them give their sketches of marches and battles and incidents of camp life."-J. W. Hullman, Dover, III.

A Call for the Boys of the East Blockading Squadron.

To the Editor NATIONAL TREBUNE: I have been tooking and looking in vain for some one to give us a few lines about the East gulf blockading sumation. Is there not some one among the thousands who belonged to that department that is a reader of THE TRIBUNE? Avast here, mates! and let's hear from you. Have you all forgotten Key West? Is there not some reader of The Traces who was abourd of the United States steamer Viagnolia in 1864 and 1865? It may of interest to know that there is one of the port watch lest yet, and that is

TORMY MEERS, Adri John L. Fasoure Post, No. 122 CESTERVILLE, Arra Co., Jova.

What Was Its Number ?

"Will some comunde inform me by postal card, or through Tar Panet ve, the name and number of the mensies hospital located near Louisville, Ky. I was there in Peignary, 1865, but have forgotten the number of the haspital."-M. Reland, late company F. 53th Mo. V. L. Broomfield, lown.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR. The Leading Events of the War Arranged by Weekly Anniversaries.

1862. June 24. Skirmish at Mechanicsville, Va., by debackment 77th N. Y. inf. 24 Reconsessance to Millord, Va., by detecharents let Me, and let Mich cav. 24. Salmaich at Itamilton plantation, near Vickstory, Miss., by 2d and 6th Mass. art, but Conn. and the Wis, inf.

25. Skirmed at Teliville, Ark., by detachmoved the VFES, oney. 25. Shirusish at Mango Flats, W. Va., by detactioned into w. Va. inf. 25. Shitmush near Assigned, Va., by detachment Say Hi, car. 25 Engagement at Oak Grove, by 3d

Corps, Gen. Heintzeiman. even days' operations before Richmend, va., by Army of the Potomac, Gen. McCletian, 26. Skirmisk at Cherry Grove, Mo., by Co. L, 24 Mo. State mirities cav. 26. Shirmish bear Banover C. H., Va., by

described Sh III. cav. 26. Basse of Secondoville, Va., by 5th Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. Fitz John 27. Battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., by Army of the Potomoc, Maj.-tren. McClellan. 27. Engegement at Carnett's Hill, Va., by 600 Mo., 400 and 6th VL, 43d N. Y.

2d N. J., each Pts., Sale Wile, incl., 1st Cone heavy art., let U. S. S. S., butteries is, 2d, and A, 500 U. S. art. 27. Action at Stewart's paintainen, Ark., by dentelements 5th ht and 3d lows

27-29. Recommissance on Greensburg read. La., by 3d unattached company Mass. 28. Action at Golding's farm., Va., by 33d N. Y., doen Pa. inf., 3d N. Y. battery

28. Action at Vicksburg, Miss., by 2d Mass. and detachment oth Mass, battery, much U. S. gunhante. 28. Skiemish at Sparts, Tenn., by detachmest 3d Ind. cav.

28. Skirmish at Biastland, Miss., by detachments an abch. and 7th Ill. cav. 28. Skirmish at Disputen station, Va., by Sati lil cav. 28-29. Operations in Johnson county, Mo., by detuchment Ist Mo. cav.

July 10. Evacuation of James Island, S. C., by Sd N. H. Deh Mass., Sch and 7th Cours, sich 47th, and 78th N. Y., 45th, roth, with, and north Pa., 8th Mich inf, ist Mass cav., 3d R. I., 1st Conn. and company E. 3d U. S. art., lst N. Y. engineers. 29 Engagement at Peach Orchard or Al-

lou's farm, Va., by 5th N. H., 19th and 50th Mass., 7th, 36th, 42d, 52d, 57th, 61st, 63st, 64th, 66th, 69th, 82d N. Y., 63d, 68th, 71st, 72d, 81st, 106th Pa., 2d Del., 7th Mich., 1st Minn. inf., butteries A, K, I, B, Ist N. Y. art., 1st and A and 4), 4th U. S. art. 29. Battle of Savage's Station, Va., by Army of the Potomine, Maj.-Gen. McClellar

29. Skirmish near Walls Church., Va., by 1 365 Pa. cav., batteries C and D, lst Pa. June 29. Affair at Moorefield, W. Va., by 3d 29-36. Reconstissance to Lursy, Va., by de-tachment list Me., 1st Vi., 1st Mich. cav., leth Men, 5th Count., 28th N. Y.,

46th Fa. inf., buttery F. Ist Pa. art. 30. Barrie of White this Swamp, Va., by Army of the Petomac, Maj-Gen. 30. Battle of Glendale or Charles City

Cross-Roads, Va., by Army of the Potomic, Maj.-Geo. McClellan. 30. Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn., by dethe opposit 57th Ohles inf. 30. Empsychiant Turksy Bridge, Va., by Army of the Potonice (detachment). Maj.-Gen. McCie Lin.

30, Skirmish at Adams Eltiff, Ark., by 43d 30. Skirnal h at Henderson, Ky., by battery of lst Mich. act. 30. Skirmish near New Kent C. H., Va., by Sid Pa. cav. 1863.

June 24. Action at Middleton and Shelbyville pine, Tenn., by lst eav. div., Army of the Cumberland, 24. Action at Hoover's Cap, Tenn., by 17th mounted fat, and 18th Ind. battrey, (49 tilles a brigades) 24. Shirmish at McConnellsburg, Pa., by 12th Pa. cav. 24. Skirmish at Chakapoola Station, La., by five companies of the 2th Conn. vols.

25. Action at Liberry Gap, for Beach Grove,) Tenn., by 38th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Alex. MeD. McCook, Army of the Cumber-25. Action at Fort Hill, Vicksburg, Miss. Sierge of Vicksburg. 26. Action at South Anna, near Hanover C. H., Va., by 11th Pa. cav., 2d Mass. and Eth Et. vols.

26. Englig ment at Sattimore Cross Roads. Va., by Mh Corps, Maj.-Gen. Keyes. 27. Skirmish at Fairtax, Va., by 11th New York cav. 27. Skirmish at Beaver Creek, Floyd Co., Ky., by 39th Ky. vols. 27. Action at Guy's Gap and Sheibyville, Tenn., by cav. div., Army of the

Comberhand, supported by Maj.-Gen. Granger's inf. div. 28. Action at Donaldsonville, La., by 28th Me. vols., and convaiescents, assisted by gundanata. 28. Action at Fort Hill, Vicksburg, Miss. Part of wege of Vicksburg. 29. Skirmish at Westminster, Md., by detachment of the 1st Del. cav. 29. Skirmsh at Lake Providence, La. Or-

gammation has stated. 30. Action at Sporting Hill, near Harrisburg, Pa., by Es and 37th N. Y. milltis and Laurer's benery. 30. Action at Hanover, Pa., by 3d dlv. cav. 30. Action at Enyon Tenens, La., by Miss. brig. of inf. and cav., commanded by Coi. C. E. Elles.

June 24. Action at Smaria Church, Va., 5y Intant M di Cav. corps, Army of the Potoniac.

24. Navas action on White River, Ark., by bouts.

U. S. stellmer Queen City and gun-24. Engagement at Staunton Bridge, Va., by 3d div. cav. corps, Army of the Potentae, and Kame a cav., Army of the James; Wilson's raid. 24. Skirmish at La Fayette, Macon Co.,

Teun. Troops not mentioned. 25. Shiemish at Point Pleasant, La., by 64th U. S. C. T., 25-29. Action at Charendon, St. Charles River, for Pikesville, St. Charles), Ark., by eav., 136th Ill. vois, and battery D. 2d Mio. art.

27. General assault on Keneraw Mountain by the Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi. (See Keneraw Mountain, June 9th.) 27. Action at Charlestown, W. Va., by in div., Army of West Virginia.

28. Action at Stoney Creek, Va., by envalry, with Wilson on his raid on the

don railroad.

29. Action at Ream's Station, Va., by carairy, with Wilso on his raid,

—. Action at La Fa Ga., by the 64h Ky. cav.